

greatly, in the length of their intestines, the stowing away of a greater or less amount of gut in a given space, the abdominal cavity, becomes simply a mechanical problem, and therefore that there is less help in forming a sound view of the mutual affinities of birds to be derived from the facts in this direction described by Dr. Gadow than from many other points, more complicated, and therefore less easily altered, in the structure of birds.

XXI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Parrots and a new Pigeon from South America.* By GEORGE N. LAWRENCE.

[Mr. Lawrence has sent examples of these species to us for examination; and we have appended a few notes.—EDD.]

CHRYSOTIS CÆLIGENA, sp. nov.

Front and lores of a dull yellowish orange; cheeks of rather a light sky-blue; feathers of the crown dull light yellow, ending with green; the feathers of the occiput and cervix are dark green, yellowish at base, and with the terminal edges blackish; back, wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts dark green; tail-feathers dark green, all, except the two middle ones, having their ends for about an inch in extent of a dull pale yellow, with a wash of light orange-colour on the inner webs; the first primary is black, the others have their outer webs green for four fifths of their length, the terminal portions, with the inner webs, being black; the outer webs of the secondaries are green, with a speculum of bright orange-red, and terminating with deep indigo-blue, the inner webs are black; front edge of the wing with a wash of pale yellow; throat light green, with a wash of blue; breast and abdomen yellowish green, the feathers edged narrowly with blackish, on a side view the colour is bright verditer-green; upper mandible light horn-colour, with a reddish mark in front of the nostrils, the lower mandible is of a darker colour; feet blackish brown.

Length (of skin) about 13 inches, wing $8\frac{3}{4}$, tail 5, bill (along the curve) $1\frac{7}{8}$, middle toe and claw $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Guiana; Essequibo river.

This specimen was collected by Mr. A. H. Alexander of West Hoboken, New Jersey, in the winter of 1875-76.

This species is of a robust form, the bill and feet seeming large for the size of the bird; the speculum resembles that of *C. amazonica*, but it is of a rather lighter colour.

[There is an example of this Parrot now living in the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London. Selater exhibited a drawing of it at the meeting on the 17th of February last. See P. Z. S. of that date. It is most nearly allied to *C. dufresniana*.—EDD.]

BROTOGERYS FERRUGINEIFRONS, sp. nov.

Front marked narrowly with bright ferruginous; the chin and the feathers adjoining the sides of the bill are of a dull light ochreous-red; upper plumage of a dark glossy green, brighter on the upper tail-coverts; tail-feathers of a rather lighter green than the back, with reddish-brown shafts; outer webs of quills green, the inner black; under wing-coverts dark green; inner edges of quills of a dull light bluish green; under plumage light green, with a yellowish tinge, and on the throat a wash of ochreous; bill dark horn-colour; feet light yellowish brown.

Length 8 inches, wing $4\frac{3}{4}$, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. New Granada, Bogota.

My friend Dr. O. Finsch recently spent a few days in New York, while on his way to explore certain islands in the Pacific. I availed myself of the opportunity to show him the two specimens above described; and he coincided with me in considering them to be new.

[This Parroquet is quite distinct from any American species with which we are acquainted. If its *habitat* is correctly given we think it must be new.—EDD.]

MELOPELIA PLUMBESCENS, sp. nov.

Forehead whitish ash, hind part of head dark ash, with a plumbeous tinge; back and wings of a warm dark ashy brown; rump and upper tail-coverts dark plumbeous; tail-feathers above coloured much like the back; underneath ashy, with a plumbeous tinge; quills dark brown, edged narrowly

with whitish; chin pale plumbeous grey; a mark of clear plumbeous on each side of the chin, extending from the lower mandible; neck, in front and at the sides, with the upper part of the breast, like the back in colour, but a little lighter on the latter; lower part of breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts of a paler brown, intermixed with light plumbeous; sides, under lining of wings, and axillars clear light plumbeous; bill black; feet reddish brown.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing $6\frac{1}{2}$, tail $4\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $1\frac{3}{16}$.

Hab. Guiana.

A single specimen of this Dove in my collection was obtained from Mr. Galbraith.

[Though apparently belonging to the same genus as *Melopelia leucoptera*, this Dove is very differently coloured. We should like to see collectors' specimens from a definite locality before giving a decided opinion about it.—END.]

XXII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 143.]

33. *Bogdanow's 'Birds of the Caucasus.'*

This volume being printed in Russian, we regret not to be able to say much about it. The scientific titles, being given in Latin, show that 323 species are enumerated as belonging to the Caucasian avifauna. The following species and subspecies seem to be new to science:—*Buteo menetriesi*, *Passer domesticus*, subsp. *caucasicus*, *Parus michalowskii*, *Pæcile brandtii*, *Ægithalus caspius*, *Picus poelzani*. Several generic terms, new to us, are also used, e. g. "*Salicipasser*" for *Passer montanus*, "*Plectrofringilla*" for *Passer alpicola*, Pallas, and "*Nigri-lauda*" for *Alauda tatarica*.

34. *Ball's 'Jungle-Life in India.'*

[Jungle-Life in India, or the Journeys and Journals of an Indian Geologist. By V. Ball, M.A., Geological Survey of India. London: Thos. De la Rue & Co. 1880. 1 vol., 8vo.]

Mr. Ball's story of his life in the jungles of India will be